

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

Erwin Leander Maddox,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	Civil Action File No.:
)	
v.)	
)	
Enhanced Recovery Company, LLC,)	<u>COMPLAINT</u>
)	<u>WITH JURY TRIAL DEMAND</u>
Defendant.)	

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This action for damages is based on Defendant's false reporting on Plaintiff's credit file and/or consumer reports and failures to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of the information concerning Plaintiff.

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Erwin Leander Maddox, is a natural person who resides in Clayton County, Georgia.
2. Plaintiff is allegedly obligated to pay a consumer debt and is therefore a "consumer" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(3).

3. Defendant, Enhanced Recovery Company, LLC, is a limited liability corporation formed under the laws of the State of Delaware, headquartered in the State of Florida, and registered to do business in Georgia. Defendant may be served with process via its registered agent, C T Corporation System, at 1201 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 1240, Atlanta, Georgia 30361-3514.

4. Defendant uses interstate commerce and/or mail in its business. The principal purpose of Defendant's business is the collection of consumer debts. Defendant also regularly collects, or attempts to collect, directly or indirectly, debts owed or due, or asserted to be owed or due, to a third party. Defendant is therefore a "debt collector" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA"), 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq.*, claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, *inter alia*, Defendant frequently and routinely conducts business in the State of Georgia, including the conduct complained of herein.

7. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, venue is proper in the Northern District of Georgia because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district. Pursuant to LR 3.1B(3), NDGa, venue is proper in the Atlanta Division because Defendant maintains an agent for service of process within the Atlanta Division.

Factual Allegations Derived from Plaintiff's Bankruptcy Case

8. On September 8, 2015, Plaintiff filed a Chapter 13 Voluntary Bankruptcy Petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division, Case Number 15-67276 (the "Bankruptcy Case").

9. In Schedule F, of his Bankruptcy Petition, Plaintiff listed Defendant as having an unsecured claim in the amount of \$414.00 (the "Debt").

10. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362, Defendant was "stayed" from taking any action of any kind in furtherance of the collection of its debt outside the confines of the Bankruptcy Court as of September 8, 2015.

11. On September 13, 2015, Defendant was served with notice of the commencement of Plaintiff's Bankruptcy Case and its inclusion as a creditor by the Bankruptcy Noticing Center.

12. On December 7, 2015, Plaintiff filed his original Chapter 13 Plan (the “Plan”) setting forth his proposed treatment of his debts including that owed to Defendant. On March 8, 2016, Plaintiff’s Plan was confirmed. Defendant was served with a copy of the Confirmation Order on March 10, 2016, by the Bankruptcy Noticing Center.

13. Following confirmation, Defendant was bound by the terms of the Plan.

14. Plaintiff’s Bankruptcy Case is continuing, and Plaintiff is performing per his confirmed Plan. Plaintiff has not received a discharge of his debts.

15. At no time prior to the filing of this action has Defendant sought or obtained relief from the Bankruptcy Court to continue collection activity against Plaintiff.

Factual Allegations Pertinent to CDIA and Metro 2 Reporting Standards

16. The reporting of consumer credit information, by credit reporting agencies (“CRAs”) and data furnishers, is the foundation of credit risk scoring and impacts the financial lives of consumers in innumerable ways, including the availability and cost of credit, housing opportunities, leasing prospects, insurance availability and cost, utility service, and even employment. Between two and three

million consumer reports are issued by credit bureaus each day. See, <http://www.cdiaonline.org/about.cfm>.

17. The Consumer Data Industry Association (“CDIA”) is an international trade association, representing over 140 members involved in credit reporting, mortgage reporting, check verification, tenant and employment screening, collection services, and fraud verification services, and the CDIA is active in both federal and state legislative affairs, public relations, education, and the promulgation of industry standards.

18. Because consumer credit reporting information is such sensitive data that has far reaching implications for most, if not all, consumers, the CDIA works together with CRAs to develop, maintain and enhance industry-standard reporting formats and guidelines.

19. To further assist CRAs and data furnishers with performing their due diligence and reporting accurate, complete, and timely data, in satisfaction of the FCRA’s legal requirements, the CDIA offers extensive training, education, and support to CRAs and data furnishers.

20. The CDIA’s extensive training and support offerings include FCRA certification programs for both CRAs and data furnishers, to assist each in maintaining compliance with FCRA regulations.

21. Because standardized methods are of paramount importance to the accurate, complete and timely reporting of consumer credit data, the CDIA can and will revoke FCRA certification for failure to adhere to the standards set by the CDIA.

22. In cooperation with the major CRAs, CDIA publishes the Metro 2 (“Metro 2”) reporting standards to assist furnishers with their compliance requirements under the FCRA. CDIA’s reporting products are used in more than nine billion transactions each year.

See, <http://www.cdiaonline.org/about/index.cfm?unItemNumber=515>

23. The Metro 2 Format Task Force is comprised of representatives from Equifax, Experian, Innovis, and TransUnion, and is supported by the CDIA. Metro 2 Format Task Force’s mission is to provide a standardized method for the reporting of accurate, complete and timely data, and has developed the Metro 2 standards. *Id.*

24. The Metro 2 standards provide uniformity in the reporting and interpretation of credit data, including credit risk scoring.

25. It is axiomatic that in the world of consumer credit information reporting, as long as a consumer credit account is open, every month some piece of

information regarding that account/consumer is going to change. For example, interest continues to accrue, payments are made, etc.

26. 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) requires consumer reporting agencies to follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy of information concerning the individual about whom a report relates. Further, 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(a)(2) requires furnishers of information to regularly correct and update the information they previously provided to consumer reporting agencies, to make sure the information is complete and accurate.

27. Accordingly, and in furtherance of its mission, the Metro 2 Format Task Force has developed an industry standard for reporting consumer accounts that “will ensure the integrity and consistency of the credit information being reported.” As part of that industry standard the Metro 2 Format Task Force has declared, “All accounts must be reported on a monthly basis.” (Emphasis added.) *Id.*

28. Because consumer credit information changes monthly, failure to update that information on a monthly basis, yet still publishing reports containing the previously reported information without updates, means that the information being reported is almost certainly incomplete and inaccurate.

29. The Fair Isaac Corporation credit risk scoring system, commonly referred to as FICO, is the leading credit scoring system, and utilizes data reported by credit reporting agencies and furnishers which are, ostensibly, in compliance with Metro 2 standards.

30. At all times relevant hereto Defendant warranted and or represented to Experian that it had adopted and implemented the Metro 2 format for its reporting of consumer data and would otherwise comply with Metro 2 and CDIA guidelines in its reporting of consumer information.

31. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant adopted and incorporated the Metro 2 guidelines into its own practices and procedures.

32. Defendant has actual knowledge that entities that perform credit risk scoring, and other functions utilizing the data reported by Defendant, assume Defendant's compliance with Metro 2 standards.

33. The failure on the part of a furnisher to adhere to the accepted Metro 2 standards increases the probability of a reported item being false or materially misleading and adversely affecting the consumer.

Factual Allegations Derived from Reporting to Experian

34. On or about October 19, 2016, Plaintiff obtained a copy of his consumer report as published by Experian.

35. That report contained erroneous information as provided by Defendant. Specifically, the report showed the status of the Debt as in active collections, with a past due balance of \$414.00.

36. The relevant portion of the Defendant tradeline appeared in the October 19, 2016, Experian report as follows:

Account name ERC	Account number 83134081	Recent balance \$414 as of 10/16/2016	Date opened 11/2013	Status Collection account. \$414 past due as of Oct 2016.
PO BOX 57547 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32241 800 496 8941 Address identification number 0065577238	Type Collection Terms 1 Months On record until Apr 2017	Credit limit or original amount \$414 High balance \$0 Monthly payment \$0 Recent payment amount \$0	Date of status 02/2014 First reported 02/2014 Responsibility Individual	
Original creditor AT T				

37. Because Plaintiff's debt to Defendant is included in his Bankruptcy Case and provided for in the Plan as stated above, Defendant should have reported the status of the debt as "included in bankruptcy," or some similar designation with no post-filing derogatory information.

38. The information reported by Defendant to Experian was both false and misleading.

39. The reporting described above was in derogation of both industry standards and the Defendant's own policies and procedures.

40. The false report made by Defendant to Experian was in furtherance of its efforts to collect its debt from Plaintiff.

Damages

41. Defendant had actual notice that the information it was reporting regarding Plaintiff to the various credit reporting agencies was false, deceptive, and misleading.

42. Accordingly, Defendant's conduct was willful.

43. As a result of Defendant's willful actions and omissions, Plaintiff is eligible for statutory damages.

44. Additionally, as a result of Defendant's actions and omissions, Plaintiff has suffered actual damages, including out-of-pocket expenses in challenging Defendant's wrongful representations.

45. Further, Plaintiff has concluded that Defendant is intent on pursuing its collection strategy despite his Bankruptcy Case and is thus thwarting his efforts to reorganize his finances under the law. This has caused Plaintiff to experience anger, frustration and anxiety to a degree that has interfered with his activities of daily living and adversely affected his interpersonal relationships.

46. As a result of the actions and omissions of Defendant, Plaintiff's actual damages also include the illegitimate suppression of his Fair Isaac Corporation ("FICO") credit score and other credit rating model scores.

47. The false information reported by Defendant creates a material risk of financial harm to Plaintiff stemming from the decreased perception of Plaintiff's future credit-worthiness.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2), and 1692e(10)

48. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully stated herein.

49. Defendant's provision of false and/or misleading information in connection with its attempts to collect the alleged debt violated multiple provisions of the FDCPA, including without limitation 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2), and 1692e(10).

50. As a result of Defendant's violations of the FDCPA, Plaintiff has suffered actual damages. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1692k.

51. Under 15 U.S.C. § 1692k, Plaintiff is also entitled to recover from Defendant \$1,000.00 in statutory damages and reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

COUNT II

VIOLATIONS OF THE GEORGIA FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES ACT O.C.G.A. § 10-1-393(a)

52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs as though fully stated herein.

53. O.C.G.A. § 10-1-393(a) broadly prohibits unfair business practices.

54. It was unfair and deceptive for Defendant to falsely report the status of Plaintiff's account to third-parties in an effort to collect a debt that was scheduled in bankruptcy.

55. As pled above, Plaintiff was harmed by Defendant's unfair conduct.

56. Upon information and belief, Defendant regularly reports information to credit reporting agencies in an effort to collect outstanding debts.

57. Upon information and belief, reports to credit reporting agencies are Defendant's *modus operandi* for debt collection and are done on a wide scale.

58. Defendant's conduct amounts to an unfair business practice.

59. Defendant's conduct has implications for the consuming public in general and potential negative impact on the consumer marketplace.

60. Defendant does not maintain a place of business in Georgia and has no assets in Georgia, thus relieving Plaintiff of the Notice and Demand requirement of O.C.G.A. § 10-1-399(b).

61. As a result of Defendant's violations of O.C.G.A. § 10-1-393(a), Plaintiff is entitled to recover general damages pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 10-1-399(a).

62. As a result of Defendant's willful and wanton violations of O.C.G.A. § 10-1-393(a), Plaintiff is entitled to recover exemplary damages pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 10-1-399(a).

63. Defendant's actions were intentional, rendering it liable for treble damages pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 10-1-399(c).

64. Plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and expenses pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 10-1-399(d).

65. Furthermore, because Defendant has acted in bad faith, been stubbornly litigious, and/or caused Plaintiff unnecessary trouble and expense, Plaintiff is also entitled to an award of reasonable attorney's fees and expenses pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 13-6-11.

TRIAL BY JURY

66. Plaintiff is entitled to and hereby requests a trial by jury.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that judgment be entered against Defendant for:

- a.) Plaintiff's actual damages;
- b.) Statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k;
- c.) General, exemplary, and treble damages pursuant to O.C.G.A. §§ 10-1-399(a) & (c);
- d.) Reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692k and O.C.G.A. §§ 10-1-399(d) and/or 13-6-11; and
- e.) Such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of April, 2017.

BERRY & ASSOCIATES

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